CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

VAUGHAN, MAY & MEDILL, PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET.

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TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
BY VAUGHAN, MAY & MEDILL.
OFFICE, No. 53 Clark Street.

SUBSCRIPTION:
TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION.—THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE is delivered by Carriers in this City for TEN CENTS per week, payable to the Carrier weekly or monthly.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a mammoth sheet containing the cream of the News, Literature, Markets, &c., of the week, is published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance. Four copies will be furnished to one address for SEVEN DOLLARS; and an additional copy for every subscriber obtained at that rate.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday morning, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance. Five copies will be furnished to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; and an additional copy for every subscriber obtained at that rate.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the DAILY TRIBUNE at TEN CENTS per line for the first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion. In the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, at TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. In the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, at TEN CENTS per line for the first insertion, and SEVEN CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion. Special notices, Ten Cents per line for each insertion.
Market value of Stocks.
Amount of Stock, the dividends upon which are collected by and payable at the Bank.
Amount of Stock, the dividends upon which are collected by and payable at the Bank, but which is held by Banks or Bankers.
No Bills issued to Banks or others, than the above.
No Loans to Directors, or others, except on Stock actually deposited in said Bank.
Loans limited to sixty days, and not to be renewed.
The rule of the company is not to discount for any one person, firm or corporation, more than $10,000.
The amount invested in Bank Stocks, not to exceed the capital stock of the company.
Not to purchase their own Stock.
The Act of Incorporation is the same in all its provisions as that of the Bank of Commerce.
C. B. ROWEN, Secretary.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. January 7, 1857.
Personally appeared C. B. ROWEN, Secretary of the above named company, by him subscribed, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement, by him subscribed. Before me, ELISHA BALDWIN, Notary Public.
The Number of the Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company is 10,000, each of the par value of $100, amounting in the aggregate to $1,000,000, as provided by the Act of Incorporation.
Very respectfully,
C. B. ROWEN, Secretary.
Office of Clerk and Recorder, over Second Ward of America.
CERTIFICATE.
To whom it may concern:
This is to certify, that I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and find the Statement of the condition of said Company, as set forth in the foregoing Statement, to be correct.
Witness my hand and seal of office, at Hartford, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1857.
SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON, Comptroller.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. January 7, 1857.
Personally appeared SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON, Comptroller of the above named Company, by him subscribed, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing certificate, by him subscribed. Before me, ELISHA BALDWIN, Notary Public.
The Number of the Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company is 10,000, each of the par value of $100, amounting in the aggregate to $1,000,000, as provided by the Act of Incorporation.
Very respectfully,
SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON, Comptroller

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 53 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning.....March 2, 1857.

Foreign Appointments.

We hardly think it would have been possible for FRANKLIN PIERCE to have made a more contemptible selection of Foreign Ambassadors than he has appointed. There is scarcely a man among the entire number, who reflects honor upon the country, or gives character and dignity to his position. From Mason, at Paris, to Cass at Rome, we find all the appointments filled by men utterly unworthy, so far as ability or qualifications are concerned, the high and honorable posts they hold, and we are not at all surprised to learn that Mr. BUCHANAN intends hastily them out unceremoniously. He can't possibly make worse selections than PIERCE has done, and there is a slight probability that he may make better. We shall see.

Kansas Affairs—Our Correspondence.

We have from our Kansas correspondents a series of short letters, detailing in an impressive way events in that Territory, down to a very recent date. By these, the telegraphic accounts which we have before received of the assault upon GREELY, the fracas in which SHEPPARD was shot, and the arrest of JONES, are, in the main, confirmed. Doubtless the affair will prove to be no more than a mere day's wonder; violence and bloodshed in that Territory have been, and are too common to permit any particular case of either to be long remembered.

But the report of our Correspondent respecting the actions of the Bogus Legislature and the intentions "in law" they have enacted, should be carefully read and pondered by every Freeman. They would make a NERO or a Caligula blush. But comments are needless. Let each reader examine for himself and then ask whether this is a "free country," a "model republic?"

The 14th Resolution.

The unterrified, on Friday evening, at the ward meetings of the nigger-making Democracy, exhibited the amiable political traits that have so endeared them to fifteen out of the thirty-one people. In violation of their agreement with the German wing of the party, the Emerald Islanders set up a claim, with characteristic modesty, to the control of different delegations from the three wards on the North Side, and in pursuance of Irish tactics, proceeded in MIKE enact fashion to make that claim good, and thus establish anew that control over the city government and finance which they obtained at the in-coming of the Dyer administration. But Saxon blood was up, and so was Michael Diverty. The Germans would not submit to the dictation of the minority; and Michael, with a voice almost as potential as that of him from whom he derives his pre-nomen, called his countrymen out, and bade them let the Irish nation hereafter go its way, and elect the men of its choice if they could do so without their aid. In the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, the meetings broke up in a row; and Michael led his wounded and broken forces from the field. In another column, we publish an article from *The National Democrat*—the German organ of the Border Ruffian party—wherein the rows and their consequence are graphically set forth. We commend it to the attention of our readers, with our congratulations upon the fact that the Germans—even the Germans who have shamed their nationality by their unhesitating support of chattel slavery—are at last about to be separated from that half civilized horde who give Northern Democracy its strength and the American name its deepest disgrace.

The Missouri River Open—Lament.

The Missouri River is now open to Kansas City, from whence regular lines of stages convey passengers to any point in Kansas. Those who intend emigrating to Kansas can find no better time than the present, and there certainly never was a time when true and tried men were more needed in the Territory than now. If Kansas is to come into the Union as a Free State it will not be because persons and presses in distant States say so, but because those who are residing upon its soil, work, labor and sacrifice, to secure the great and glorious result. One man upon the spot, active and untiring in his devotion to the cause of Freedom, is worth a thousand easy and sanguine good souls who are ever ready, with the assurance that all troubles is over, all danger at an end; for we can assure such that the danger that once threatened the enslavement of Kansas is not over; nor, we fear, is all trouble at an end.

The South have not yet given up the hope of wresting the Territory from the Free State men, and though the latter preponderate strongly so far as numbers are concerned, the Slave Power has the advantage of a Legislature and the indirect influence of the Federal Government. The Missouri Ruffians also stand ready, at a moments notice, to pour, in hordes, into the territory at every election, and to renew their old work of crime and ruin. Hence, we say, it is all important that the North should send as many men into Kansas as possible, and that all emigrants should start at the very earliest possible moment. This is the only way in which the freedom of Kansas can be secured, and unless it is done there is ——ruth to be feared.

On then with the emigration. Let the good and true men of the North, who are seeking new homes in the West, hasten their preparations, and the Territory be filled with that hardy manly race which develops its interests and has the courage which knows no flinching in defense of a just and righteous cause. Then will the freedom of Kansas be secured, and the plots and treachery of the political demagogues and slave-holding despots be foiled. Again we say to the North "on with the emigration." Every State should organize its companies. There is plenty of room, plenty of land, and plenty of work in Kansas for all who are honest, industrious and intelligent, and there surely is no region in the country which holds out stronger inducements or more manifold attractions to the emigrant.

A NEW "GIFT ENTERPRISE."—The indomitable lottery "enterpris" ing Perham, of New York, who is noted for gulling up innumerable schemes and swindles by which he fills his pockets at the expense of innocent or deluded victims, has hit upon a new and ingenious plan which will undoubtedly bring him in a profitable return. The prizes in the "Enterprise" are, as runs the bill, a "well-known marriageable gentleman with property in his own right valued at $50,000," and a "beautiful, young and marriageable lady with property in her own right valued at $25,000."

The "beautiful, young lady" was recently exhibited at Mr. Perham's rooms to an admiring audience, being introduced by a Metropolitan Alderman, who rejoiced in the name of BIGGS. The New York *Tribune* gives the following account of the scene that transpired after the introduction of the "prize gift lady:"

The lovely female, whose charms does not transpire, is a plump specimen, weighing about a hundred and fifty pounds, and is probably about 24 years old, with eyes whose color does not distinguishable at any considerable distance, and with a profusion of black ringlets. She is attired in a brocaded silk dress with flounces, a white opera cloak, a head dress of pink flowers, white kid gloves, and jewelry in abundance. The twenty-five thousand dollars are under which Mr. Briggs has consented to and taken the apartment in himself. Modest Briggs! The spectators duly gazed, gaped or so nothing, but the champion Perham was not satisfied. He demanded a general view of the substantial female, and they accordingly, for the second time, passed in review before the lovely prize. Then the gentleman in the audience was invited to step forward and take the prize by the shoulder to be disposed of by half a dozen of the disappointed bachelors. Modest, did we say? No; a bit of it. Behold Briggs the intrepid! Briggs comes again, and Briggs turns his back.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I have only to say that the prize lady will be here this evening, and that the managers of this enterprise desire and do say that they have as one pair all here can find to consider."

The audience applaud again, Briggs bows, Briggs smiles, Briggs places his hand upon his stomach, Briggs retires, Briggs turns to be what only Briggs can be.

No mail arrived from New Orleans on the 25th inst. for Minnesota, but took out 50 parcels for Walker. The following letter will explain the cause of this injustice:

NEW YORK, Feb. 25th, 1857.

Sir: In answer to your request that a large number of letters may be forwarded to Minnesota, I have to say that I am not aware that I have any power to do so, but I will send a proper person down to see that no other passengers are going there by the line of the United States Mail Steamers, and shall be happy to serve you in any way I have the right to carry.

Respectfully yours, &c.

CHAS. MORGAN, Agent.

Henry Hamilton, a passenger on board the steamer Pacific, with three servants was reported lost overboard, but he disappeared when the steamer stopped at San Juan del Norte.

Congressional Corruption.

The telegraphic account of the results of the labors of the Investigating Committee to which was entrusted the examination of the charges of corruption urged against certain members of Congress, is not sufficiently clear to enable us to arrive correctly at what has been done. But it is clear that the grave nature of the accusations embodied in the Committee's report, and the apparent strength of the testimony by which those accusations were backed up, have compelled the resignation of GUNNAR and MAY TSON—two of the accused—while they affix a stigma, which time will not outwear, upon the names of EDWARDS and WELLS.

It is not merely exiled State of the public mind, and in opposition to the conviction that Congressional corruption does exist and should be summarily punished, the parties whose names are thus handed down to infamy, might appeal to the people, in vain, against sanctioning the judgment of the tribunal by which they are condemned and disgraced, unheard. But, we are confident when the heat of passion is over, and those who are fanning with rage have time to cool down, that the precedent established by the action of this Committee and solemnly sanctioned by the House, will be looked upon as one of untold danger to the Representative and through him to his constituents. We express no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; but we do protest against that Star-Chamber justice which orders the sittings of its tribunals in secret, examines witnesses of doubtful veracity by stealth and in an *ex parte* manner, and which appears in the open day only when it has armed itself with the power to make or blast reputations as it wills. Such proceedings, do not accord with modern ideas of the proper method of conducting legal inquiry; and they need only be approved by Congress and the country, to place what is nearest and most valuable to honest men—unsullied reputation—at the mercy of any brace of perjured conspirators who can get the ear and command the belief of legislative inquisitors. Whatever, then, may be the belief as to the culpability of the members named, there can be, when the hour for reflection arrives, only one opinion in regard to the method by which their presumed guilt has been ascertained. It is unworthy of the age.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

The Washington *Union* published recently a violent and declamatory article against the policy of Great Britain in Central American affairs, which excited considerable speculation as to whether it expressed the views and indicated the policy of the out-going or in-coming administration. In a later issue, however, the *Union* disclaims the article, and announces that it was written by an eminent statesman, and expressed only his individual views, being therefore, without the sanction or indorsement of either PIERCE or BUCHANAN. It is a matter of very little consequence what policy FRANCE and his cabinet may advocate at present; but the whole country has a deep and immediate interest in the policy which Mr. BUCHANAN intends to pursue, and the people look with an anxious interest to an expression from the new Executive on the much-vexed but vitally important question of Central American affairs.

We believe that the American people believe the principles of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty; that they deprecate the policy of the expiring administration, and that they expect from Mr. BUCHANAN a more just, open and candid course with the "mother country." We cannot ignore the claims of Great Britain to a voice in Central America. Her influence must be acknowledged, her power respected, and her views and wishes regarded. Nor is it just or becoming in the United States to constitute itself a tribunal which shall dictate, by dogmatical assertion, to other and equal powers. The Dallas-Clarendon treaty was originated by our Government and the principles it incorporates meet the approbation of the nation at large, and the vacillating course of PIERCE, with the opposition of the Senate, is not what the country expects or desires.

The question is to go over to the 5th of March next after the inauguration of Mr. BUCHANAN, when we hope that our Government will meet the advances of Great Britain in a firm yet courteous manner, acting up to the spirit of the Central American treaty, and forbear from displaying any more of that silly jealousy, and Billsbustering bluster which have been the main draw-back in the adjustment of all difficulties such an adjustment which would prove acceptable to the people of both nations, and be creditable alike to their honor and character.

Emancipation in Missouri.

While the Border Ruffians in Western Missouri are straining every muscle to force Slavery into Kansas, a formidable movement has been set on foot in Eastern Missouri to root it out of that State. It is significant that, while the Missouri stavebolders are engaged in propagandist schemes upon a neighboring Territory, they should have "a fire in the rear" opened upon themselves. The city of St. Louis is taking bold ground in favor of abolishing Slavery in Missouri. Her delegation in the Legislature stood up manfully for that doctrine.

A series of resolutions were introduced into the Legislature, declaring that it was impolitic and improper to advocate Emancipation in that State. Of course the slaveholders forced their adoption, but not until after overcoming a vigorous opposition.

The following is an extract from the bold and manly speech in which Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, the talented Editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, opposed their passage by the House:

"I am a Free-Soiler, and don't deny it. No word or vote of mine shall ever insure to the benefit of such a monstrous and abhorrent doctrine as the right of property in the person or the money of the free white laborers of the country. I am, sir, for the greatest good to the greatest number, and against the system which monopolizes the rich and fertile territory of our country for a few slaveholders, to the exclusion of thousands upon thousands of the slavery sons of toil, who in peace and war are the foundation and supports of the social edifice.

The time will come, Sir, and perhaps very soon, when the people will rule for their own benefit, and not for that of a class which, numerically speaking, is little larger than a corporal's guard. In the near day, Democracy will not only mean the rule of that sovereign people, but the rule of the sovereign people for themselves, and the dignity as well as the rights of free labor will be recognized. Therefore it is, standing here in the midst of the assembled Legislature of Missouri, I am proud to avow myself a free-soiler. Let those who are scared at mere abstractions read the platform of their faith. I never felt alarmed at the meeting the issue under whatever name, or style, or title, or shape, or form it may come. And furthermore I declare that the public territory of our country for a few slaveholders, to the exclusion of thousands upon thousands of the slavery sons of toil, who in peace and war are the foundation and supports of the social edifice.

The time will come, Sir, and perhaps very soon, when the people will rule for their own benefit, and not for that of a class which, numerically speaking, is little larger than a corporal's guard. In the near day, Democracy will not only mean the rule of that sovereign people, but the rule of the sovereign people for themselves, and the dignity as well as the rights of free labor will be recognized. Therefore it is, standing here in the midst of the assembled Legislature of Missouri, I am proud to avow myself a free-soiler. Let those who are scared at mere abstractions read the platform of their faith. I never felt alarmed at the meeting the issue under whatever name, or style, or title, or shape, or form it may come. And furthermore I declare that the public territory of our country for a few slaveholders, to the exclusion of thousands upon thousands of the slavery sons of toil, who in peace and war are the foundation and supports of the social edifice.

FROM KANSAS.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY, February 19, 1857.

MORE LAW MAKING.

Next Friday night, the present Territorial Legislature will come to an end. After to-night no new business will be admitted but by the unanimous consent of the House. There is a great amount of incomplete business before them to finish, and a great deal more that has been hurried through during the past week and been sent to the Governor, so that they may not in time to be passed over his veto should be be fractious.

During the past week many acts of the greatest importance have been passed. It is the opinion of all the Free State men who have been able to learn anything about what they were, that these have adopted at their meeting are more infamous than any other deliberate act of careful experience or will render them formidable weapons of oppression, more especially as Gov. Geary intends to see their laws enforced. We may look for a continued legal persecution against every Free State man who dares to take a prominent position.

The most important law is one to "Punish Rebellion." This is a ferocious Anti-Republican law which proposes to inflict the death penalty on all who shall interfere with or conspire or combine to interfere with or overturn the Territorial government, or any department thereof. Even to meddle with a bogus sheriff or constable is rebellion. To be in arms against the bogus territorial militia is rebellion, even though that militia is formed nearly altogether of Missourians.

This law is principally designed to put a stop to the Topeka movement, and all Free State attempts to form a Free State constitution. All the authorities are required to investigate that this usurpation of bogus legislature and bogus county officers under it, and now these authorities, in order to bring the people of Kansas to their terms, and compel them to submit to all these have promised these laws. These have offer but the ultimatum, submit to them unconditionally; flee from the territory before them or resist them. There is perhaps no point on which the territorial government has been weak, on which there has not been legislation to meet the necessities.

Among the other provisions so carefully made, are regulations in respect to the courts. The territory has been redistricted. The duties of the Federal Courts defined by territorial law. The grievous and oft times evaded wrongs of the three Judges, Lecompton Code and Cantonment shall hold court and adjudicate, and the territorial bogus legislature goes into the election of three prosecuting Attorneys for these districts. These prosecuting Attorneys shall have the care and management of cases. Shall prosecute or enter *nole prosequi*.

Besides these distinct duties of the Judges appointed by the federal government, the county, bogus Judges appointed by this body, have by law just enacted, got extended civil jurisdiction, to cover nearly all the cases likely to arise, and also criminal jurisdiction. They have created criminal courts to try all misdemeanors or all cases punishable by fine or imprisonment for less than a year. County Prosecuting Attorneys to attend and prosecute at these county criminal courts, and those put on trial are not to be indicted, neither are they to have trial by Judge, nor are is there to be any appeal. Each county may issue writs, arrest, try, sentence and punish, on a charge which shall be sufficient in its discretion to authorize such action. These Judges are nearly all the northern or seniors of the pro-slavery party—men without character or legal knowledge. The danger of conferring such authority on such irresponsible and incapable partisans, need only be mentioned.

The bill making provisions for a State Constitutional Convention, and taking the census immediately, has passed both Houses without amendment, and gone to the Governor for his signature. Gov. Geary has signed every bill presented as yet, save one (the first, or Jail bill, which he vetoed). Many Free State men think he will veto this bill, as he will give the Free State men no security, and is framed manifestly to promote fraud. As it strips Geary of all power to interfere with or prevent any proceedings of legality under it, it is thought he will veto it as a matter of pride, for he is vain of his power and authority. Should he veto it, it will immediately be passed over his head.

CHEROKEE.

P. S.—Gen. Richardson, Member of the Council, died on Saturday, at this place. Before he died he sent for his wife and daughter. They live in Buchanan county, Mo. C.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY, February, 19, 1857.

CONVENTION BROKEN UP IN A FIGHT—FOUR MEN SHOT.

A meeting which was held here this afternoon has been broken up in a row and bloodshed. It was a Gov. Geary and anti-Sherrod Convention. It was called at the instance of Gov. Geary and his friends. The intention of the meeting was to pass resolutions supporting Gov. Geary, and expressing disapprobation of the recent outrage of Sheriff Sherrod, of this county.

The friends of the Governor from this place, as also Topeka and Lawrence, were present. Mr. Sherrod and his friends came to the meeting armed, to insult it well knew. About one hundred and twenty, or more, presented. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions. It consisted of both parties. The Mayor of Lecompton was President. One of the editors of the *Herald of Freedom* was Secretary. Before the resolutions were brought in, there were some speeches by Capt. Hampton, master of convicts, the editor of the Lecompton Union, and Mr. McAllister, the private secretary of the Governor. The committee on resolutions could not agree and framed two sets. The Geary resolutions were read. Some of the fire-eaters of Mr. Sherrod got on the platform and declared that every man who voted for these resolutions or declared that its conduct was wrong, was a "coward and liar." He continued to do so till an altercation ensued. He was armed with revolvers, as were all round him.

A Mr. Shepherd, formerly a Pro-Slavery man, considerably under the influence of Sheriff Jones, his pistol and fired at him, and a general shooting commenced with a small party in the centre of the circle. A great many shots were fired; Mr. Sherrod had a shot through his head, which blew his brains out. He was shot by J. W. Jones, a young man who came out with the Governor, and who was attended by Mr. Sherrod some time ago. Sherrod had been about to shoot this person when he was shot. The utmost consternation and confusion existed for some moments. The Pro-Slavery men dropped firing when Sheriff fell, and no one else fired afterwards. Mr. Shepherd received two severe bullet wounds and a blow on the head from a pistol from Sherrod. Two other persons in the crowd, a man named Woods, and a Mr. Snap, shots were fired, and as the scene was in the middle of the crowd, it is surprising that so few were killed or hurt. There was an attempt to rescue the murderer, Jones, after Sherrod was immediately arrested by a bogus Sheriff. They intended to lynch him on the spot, which would have caused a general fight in which the Pro-Slavery men would likely have been defeated.

The Governor has sent troops to guard Jones, who is still in the hands of the Pro-slavery citizens. The troops are to protect him till his investigation takes place. There is a very excited state of feeling in Lecompton.

CHEROKEE.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Feb. 19, 1857.

I send you the important parts of the Auditor's Report. This Territorial Auditor is a bogus officer. It proves that his duty is to attend to the credit of the Territory, is apart from the government appropriations, with which he has nothing to do. It will be seen from his statements that there is no sort of comparison between the number of votes said to be polled at the late election and fifty cents at the last election. Then the tax collected, as there should have been a dollar for each of the latter at the first election and fifty cents at the second. There has been issued all about a great deal of rascality in this tax business, small although the sum collected is shown.

The regular disbursements are not much embarrassed than the Governor's, but very little in the whole amount collected, and Auditor's warrants for a good deal more have been issued and paid by these reckless bogus officers to one another, under the specious pretense of "warrants."

A road leading from Missouri to Fort Atkinson, contemplated solely for the use of the Border Ruffians and worked on but very little, is the cause for paying a large amount to leading Ruffians. CHEROKEE.

Kansas Items.

At a meeting of the National Kansas Committee held in New York, January 23, 1857, it was

Resolved, That in the future distribution of aid among the needy in Kansas, all provisions, clothing and other material be appraised, and every person receiving either provisions or other aid, shall give his or her obligation, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the National Kansas Committee, for the amount received, at a future period, not exceeding two years.

That the obligations thus received shall be collected and applied to the redemption of the forty bonds on the "Parkville Scrip," and such other scrip in the hands of bona fide holders of the same, as have purchased it at par being preferred in such redemption.

In connection with the above resolves, the committee deem it proper to state, for the information particularly of those who have placed the means of relief in their hands for disbursement, that the *Parkville Scrip*, so called, is not a legal tender, and no one else

DAILY TRIBUNE.

The Business Part of the Day. | The Book Trade.

Financial Notices. | Financial Miscellany. | Financial Exchange. | Financial Speculation. | Financial Advertisements.

Foreign Exchange. | Foreign Miscellany. | Foreign Advertisements.

Shipping Intelligence. | Shipping Miscellany. | Shipping Advertisements.

Insurance Intelligence. | Insurance Miscellany. | Insurance Advertisements.

Real Estate Intelligence. | Real Estate Miscellany. | Real Estate Advertisements.

Auction Sales. | Auction Miscellany. | Auction Advertisements.

Legal Intelligence. | Legal Miscellany. | Legal Advertisements.

Miscellaneous Intelligence. | Miscellaneous Miscellany. | Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Announcements.

Legal Notices.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

MARTHA'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
In the Circuit Court of Common Pleas.
October Term, A.D. 1857.

I. S. Tyler, C. C. P. L. T. Co. vs. Martha Martin.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a certain order of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned, as Master in Chancery, will, on the 2d day of January, A.D. 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, all of the undivided one-half part of the following described real estate, to wit: Lot 4 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West fractional quarter of Section 21, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Said sale will be made to satisfy the amount due complainant, and costs of suit, as ascertained by the decree of said Court, entered at the October Term, A.D. 1857, in a certain cause pending in said Court, wherein I. S. Tyler, C. C. P. L. T. Co. is complainant, and Martha Martin et al. are defendants.

Dated this 1st day of December, A.D. 1857.

WM. L. CHURCH, Master in Chancery.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.
In the Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery.
March Term, A.D. 1857.

Isaac Cook vs. John M. Wilson, William B. Ogden and Stockton Mann and George Smith.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said George Smith, that a writ of attachment in chancery issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the 7th day of March, A.D. 1857, at the suit of the said Patent Bank, and against the lands of the said John M. Wilson, William B. Ogden and Stockton Mann, for the sum of $10,000 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of said County, which said writ is returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County, as by the said writ of attachment, now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, will more fully appear. And that on the 7th day of March, A.D. 1857, the said Isaac Cook exhibited his bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of Cook County, against the said John M. Wilson, William B. Ogden and Stockton Mann, and George Smith, and that the said bill of complaint is now pending in said Court, and that on the 7th day of March, A.D. 1857, a writ of subpœna was issued out of said Court against the said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, as by the said writ of subpœna now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, will more fully appear. And that on the 7th day of March, A.D. 1857, the said George Smith, one of the defendants in said cause, was duly served with a copy of said writ of subpœna, by the Sheriff of said County, as by the return of said Sheriff to said writ of subpœna now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, will more fully appear. And that the said George Smith has not appeared in said cause, but has wholly made default. And that the said bill of complaint is now taken as confessed, and the said cause will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte, as to the said George Smith, at the next term of said Court.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PARSONS & DRAPER, Complainant's Solicitors.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.
In the Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery.
March Term, A.D. 1857.

Isaac Cook vs. James Frost and Jeremiah Frost.

In Debt.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of James Frost, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to the said James Frost, one of the defendants in said cause, that a writ of attachment in said cause, returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County, as by the said writ of attachment now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court will more fully appear, has been issued out of said Court against the lands and tenements of the said James Frost, on the 7th day of March, A.D. 1857, which said writ is returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, as by the said writ now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court will more fully appear.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PARSONS & DRAPER, Complainant's Solicitors.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.
In the Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery.
March Term, A.D. 1857.

Isaac Cook vs. James Frost, George Smealey, H. G. Goodman and William H. Bradley.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of George Smealey and H. G. Goodman, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to the said George Smealey and H. G. Goodman, two of the defendants in said cause, that a writ of attachment in said cause, returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County, as by the said writ of attachment now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court will more fully appear, has been issued out of said Court against the lands and tenements of the said George Smealey and H. G. Goodman, on the 7th day of March, A.D. 1857, which said writ is returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, as by the said writ now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court will more fully appear.

And whereas you, the said George Smealey and H. G. Goodman, (that personally to and appear before me, the Master in Chancery, at my office in the City of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same or the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PARSONS & DRAPER, Complainant's Solicitors.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.
April Term, A.D. 1857.

John High, Jun., survivor of Phelps Mackay and late surviving partner of Phelps Mackay and John High, Sen., deceased, vs. Joseph Sargent, Horatio Seymour, Horatio Seymour, Jun., Edward Lakeman and Helen C., his wife, and Reuben Hyde, executors of the last will and testament of Henry Seymour, deceased, and Mary F., his wife, and Edmund A. Strauss, for himself and as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Seymour, deceased, Edward Lakeman and Helen C., his wife, and Reuben Hyde, executors of the last will and testament of Henry Seymour, deceased,